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DEBRUNNER, ALBERT. *Friedrich Blass's Grammatik des neutestamentlichen Griechisch*. Vierte, völlig neugearbeitete Auflage. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1913. xvi+346 pages. M. 8.

The need of a revision of Blass's *Grammatik* has long been badly felt, as the third edition (1911) was a mere reprint of the second (1902), and this revision has now been carried out by Dr. Debrunner with extreme thoroughness. The first impression of a reader, indeed, on taking up the new edition is that an entirely new book has been produced, for its externals are completely altered, and the alteration will be welcomed enthusiastically, as the old "Blass" was a positive miracle of bad printing. A slightly larger page is now used, with much handsomer type (gothic instead of roman). The old interminable paragraphs, unbroken into shorter sections and containing little to catch the eye, have disappeared and in their place are short, crisp sections (496 against 82 of the old edition), with prominent headings, and with all subdivisions clearly accented through a liberal use of black type. In the body of these paragraphs only one or two passages in illustration of the principles discussed are given, additional illustrations now being placed in separate paragraphs and in finer print. Consequently rapid reference, a thing impossible in the older editions, is now made easy.

For the most part the text is based on that of the older edition, but the rewriting has been thorough, even where only minor stylistic matters are involved, but much has been gained in conciseness of expression. The major changes are rearrangements in order that are often extensive, and a considerable addition of further illustrative passages, but even yet there are not enough citations of the papyri. The only omission of any consequence is that of Blass's peculiar theory of prose-rhythm, while actual reversals of former positions are naturally very rare, although a few occur (e.g., § 331). Part I, of course, has undergone the greatest revision, thanks to the evidence of the papyri (which are here drawn on liberally), and has been thoroughly rearranged with little regard to the order of the old edition.

Unfortunately, the index of texts is still woefully incomplete, despite some enlargement, and there are still no indices to non-ecclesiastical passages or to the papyri. Nor is any table given to show the relation of the sections of the new editions to those of the old. This lack is very grave.

B. S. E.

MUNTZ, W. S. *Rome, St. Paul and the Early Church*. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co., 1913. xvi+227 pages. \$1.40.

A rather discursive and disjointed treatment of the influence of Roman law on the teaching and phraseology of Paul and on the development of the church. The author does not maintain that Paul was familiar with the "profoundest technicalities of Roman law" or that the "most careful examination of these references will unfold new truths." His purpose is to illuminate some obscure Pauline passages by examining them in the light of Roman law.

As the volume was printed in 1913, it occasions surprise to read the confession that Deissmann's *Light from the Ancient East*, which appeared in 1910, could be used only in a limited way. The discussion of *διαθήκη* also indicates that a few studies of this problem have been overlooked. At times the reader is a little bewildered. The preface, for example, states that there is a difference between the gospel of Jesus and the teaching of Paul and regards the view of Jesus as inadequate. The Greeks are described as employing *διαθήκη* for testamentary dispositions, and yet *διαθήκη* in the